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Monthly Performance Report

PAGE JACKSON SCHOOL APRIL 1979



U.S. Department of Energy

National Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Program

National Solar Data Program

NOTICE __

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MONTHLY PERFORMANCE REPORT PAGE JACKSON SCHOOL APRIL 1979

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Page Jackson School is an elementary school located in Charles Town, West Virginia. The solar energy system is designed to provide approximately 85 percent of the space heating and 50 percent of the space cooling energy requirements of the school. It has an array of flat-plate collectors with a gross area of 11,000 square feet that faces south at an angle of 45 degrees from the horizontal. Water is used as the medium for delívering solar energy from the collector array to storage. The solar heated water is stored in two interconnected 10,000-gallon storage tanks and is used for space heating and cooling. When the solar energy is insufficient to meet the heating demands, an oil-fired boiler is used to provide auxiliary hot water for heating. In the space cooling mode, the hot water from storage is supplied to an absorption chiller to generate chilled water. A conventional centrifugal chiller is used as backup whenever solar energy is insufficient to meet the space cooling demand.

The system, shown schematically in Figure 1, has three modes of solar operation.

<u>Mode 1 - Collector-to-Storage</u>: The collector subsystem operates independently of the other subsystems. It is active whenever the solar collector temperature is higher than the temperature in storage (hot water thermal storage). When the hot water thermal storage temperature is equal to, or greater than the collector temperature, solar pump P7 is shut down (pump P8 is a backup pump). An emergency mode of operation to prevent overheating of the collectors is manually activated to allow water to continuously circulate through the collectors.

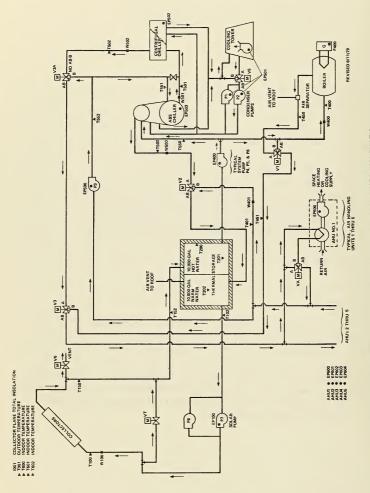


Figure 1. PAGE JACKSON SCHOOL SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM SCHEMATIC

<u>Mode 2 - Space Heating</u>: This mode is entered when the manual SUMMER-WINTER-AUTOMATIC switch is set to AUTOMATIC and the outside ambient temperature is below 60°F, or when the switch is set to WINTER. Whenever the temperature of the air returning from the air-handling units is below 68°F and the hot water storage temperature is less than 123°F, auxiliary heating is put into the ready condition. The burner for the boiler maintains a boiler water temperature of 160°F. When the hot water drops below 113°F, the boiler is activated, when the storage temperature rises above 113°F, or the return air temperature rises above 68°F, auxiliary heating is shut off.

Mode 3 - Space Cooling: This mode is entered when the manual SUMMER-WINTER-AUTOMATIC switch is set to AUTOMATIC and the outside ambient temperature is above 68°F, or when the switch is set to SUMMER. There are two modes of space cooling; one utilizes the absorption chiller, the other the backup centrifugal chiller. When the hot water thermal storage temperature rises above 180°F, system pumps P4, P5, and P6 are activated to generate flow through the absorption chiller. As the inlet water temperature to the chiller rises above 180°F, the chilled water temperature out of the absorption chiller will become colder. As the temperature from hot water thermal storage drops below 180°F, the reverse will occur. When the hot water thermal storage temperature drops below 171°F, system pumps will stop, and the absorption chiller will no longer be used for space cooling. If there is a demand for space cooling and the storage temperature is below 171°F, the backup centrifugal chiller is used to satisfy the demand.

II. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

The system performance evaluations discussed in this section are based primarily on the analysis of the data presented in the attached computergenerated monthly report. This attached report consists of daily site thermal and energy values for each subsystem, plus environmental data. The performance factors discussed in this report are based upon the definitions contained in NBSIR 76-1137, Thermal Data Requirements and Performance Evaluation Procedures for the National Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Program.

A. Introduction

The solar energy system at Page Jackson School operated continuously during April, and satisfied 66 percent of the space heating energy requirements. There was a small space cooling requirement on two days during April which was completely satisfied by the conventional system.

B. Weather

April is past the peak of the heating season in the Page Jackson School area, with a long-term average outside ambient temperature of $55^{\circ}F$. The actual outside ambient temperature averaged $51^{\circ}F$ during April. The measured insolation in the plane of the collector array averaged 1,310 Btu/ft²-day, which is below the expected long-term average of 1,458 Btu/ft²-day derived from measurements taken at the Washington, D. C. airport.

C. System Thermal Performance

<u>Collector</u> - Of the 431.93 million Btu of solar energy incident on the collector array during April, 338.11 million Btu were incident on the array when there was flow through the collector array. The system collected 80.38 million Btu, or 19 percent of the total insolation incident on the collector array. The operation of solar pumps P7 and P8 required 2.18 million Btu of electrical energy.

<u>Storage</u> - Of the 82.84 million Btu of energy delivered to storage, 80.57 million Btu were solar energy and 2.27 million Btu were auxiliary energy. This slight energy descrepancy (80.38 versus 80.57 million Btu) between collection and storage is a result of the bridging of four days during the month when data was unavailable. Some of the 2.27 million Btu of auxiliary thermal energy was extracted from storage for space heating, but instrumentation cannot distinguish between solar or auxiliary energy leaving the storage tank.

The daily average storage temperatures ranged from 105°F to 163°F.

<u>Space Heating Load</u> - Space heating energy requirements were the only demand on the solar energy system during April. The space heating load experienced in April was 100.08 million Btu. This is significantly less (approximately 55 percent) than the load experienced in March. Of the 100.08 million Btu, 66.38 were supplied by solar system, and the remainder were from auxiliary thermal energy generated by an oil-fired boiler.

<u>Space Cooling Load</u> - A very small space cooling demand was experienced during two days in April. The total demand was 1.61 million Btu and was completely supported by the conventional (non-solar) system.

D. Observations

The sensor W400, which determines the flow rate through the auxiliary heating system, is located in a line where actual fluid flow can be as low as 30 gallons per minute, or as high as 170 gallons per minute. When the flow is in the lower portion of this range, the calculated value of auxiliary thermal energy used may not be reliable, since a one-bit noise signal from the flowmeter represents 16 gallons per minute. To alleviate this problem, the auxiliary energy input to the system is currently being calculated as 60 percent of the auxiliary fossil fuel consumed. The flowmeter F400 on the oil burner is very accurate and provides a confident value of fuel consumption, and therefore, a reliable measurement of auxiliary energy used.

The exact amount of solar energy used cannot be measured or calculated directly. It is normally computed as the difference between the measured heating load and the sum of auxiliary thermal energy used and auxiliary thermal energy delivered to storage. At the Page Jackson solar energy site, the piping and tanks are well insulated, and, therefore, losses from these components are minimum. Since the boiler efficiency is being estimated at 60 percent, the solar energy used for space heating is an approximate value, but believed to be quite accurate.

At Page Jackson School, an oil-fired boiler is used to supply hot water for space heating whenever there is insufficient solar energy to meet the heating requirements. However, all hot water used for space heating or cooling must flow from storage to the load and back. This can cause auxiliary energy to be transferred from the boiler to storage. The boiler controls are set to maintain water in the boiler between 120°F and 200°F, thus providing conditions which allow water to flow from the boiler to the load and return to storage at a temperature higher than the storage temperature. This can be observed on a number of days in April, but as mentioned in the storage performance subsection of this report, amounts to a small amount of energy.

E. Energy Savings

The Page Jackson School solar energy system resulted in a fossil savings of 110.63 million Btu during the month of April. The operating expense of the solar energy system was 9.46 million Btu of electrical energy, and converting this to fossil energy yields 31.53 million Btu. Therefore, the net fossil savings was 79.10 million Btu. The fossil energy savings calculations are based on a comparison of the projected energy requirements of a conventional, fossil energy boiler, with an efficiency of 60 percent, and the energy requirements of the solar energy system.

III. ACTION STATUS

None.

MONTHLY REPORT SITE SUMMARY

VIRGINI WEST CHARLESTOWN. SITE: PAGE JACKSON SCHOOL REPORT PERIOD: APRIL, 1979

SDLAR/2036-79/04

E-SYSTEM DESCRIPTION:
The PAGE JACKSON SOUR ENERGY SYSTEM PROVIDES SPACE HEATING AND COOLING. THE SYSTEM USES WATER AS A COLLECTION AND STORAGE MEDIUM. HOT ING. THE SYSTEM USES WATER ROW THE STORAGE TANK IS DIRECTED EITHER TO IN DUCT HEATING COILS OR TO THE GENERATOR OF AN ASSORTION AIR CONDITIONER. A FUEL OF FIRED OR TO THE GENERATOR OF AN WATER FOR SPACE COOLING. A CENTRIFUGAL CHILLER PROVIDES ADDITIONAL CHILLED WATER FOR SPACE COOLING. SI

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MONTHLY REPORT SITE SUMMARY

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SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

ENERGY COLLECTION AND STORAGE SUBSYSTEM (ECSS

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MONTHLY REPORT ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

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SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

MONTHLY REPORT THERMODYNAMIC CONVERSION EQUIPMENT

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SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

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